

Hindustani language

Hindustani (/hɪndʊ'stæni/; Devanagari: हिन्दुस्तानी [8], *Hindustānī* / Nastaliq:[a] ہندوستانی, *Hindūstānī*, lit. 'of Hindustan')[9][2][3] is the *lingua franca* of Northern India and Pakistan; known in its literary forms as **Hindi–Urdu** (Devanagari: हिन्दी-उर्दू [10], Nastaliq: اردو ہندی) and historically as Hindui, Hindavi, and later as Rekhta, Dehlavi, Hindi, and Urdu.[11][12] It is an Indo-Aryan language, deriving its base primarily from the Western Hindi dialect of Delhi, also known as Khariboli.[13] Hindustani is a pluricentric language, with two standardised registers, Modern Standard Hindi and Modern Standard Urdu.[14][15][13][16]

The concept of a Hindustani language as a "unifying language" or "fusion language" was endorsed by Mahatma Gandhi.[17]

The language's first written poetry, in the form of Old Hindi, can be traced to as early as 769 AD.[18] During the period of Delhi Sultanate in India which resulted in the contact of Hindu and Muslim cultures, the Prakrit base of Old Hindi became enriched with loanwords from Persian, evolving into the present form of Hindustani.[19][20][21][22][23][24] The Hindustani vernacular became an expression of Indian national unity during the Indian Independence movement,[25][26] and continues to be spoken as the common language of the people of the northern Indian subcontinent,[27] which is reflected in the Hindustani vocabulary of Bollywood films and songs.[28][29]

The language's core vocabulary is derived from Prakrit (a descendant of Sanskrit),[30][18][31][32] with substantial loanwords from Persian and Arabic (via Persian).[33][34][18][35] The number of speakers can only be estimated. *Ethnologue* reports that, as of 2019, Hindi and Urdu together constitute the 3rd-most-spoken language in the world after English and Mandarin, with 785 million native and second-language speakers,[36] though this includes millions who self-reported their language as 'Hindi' on the Indian census but speak a number of other Hindi languages than Hindustani.[37] The total number of Hindi–Urdu speakers was reported to be over 300 million in 1995, making Hindustani the third- or fourth-most spoken language in the world.[38][18]

Hindustani	Hindi–Urdu
ہندوستانی	ہندوستانی
हिन्दुस्तानी	हिन्दुस्तानी
Pronunciation	Hindi: [hɪndʊsta:nɪ] Urdu: [hɪndu:sta:nɪ]
Native to	North India, Pakistan, Deccan
Region	South Asia
Native speakers	c. 250 million (2011 & 2017 censuses)[1] L2 speakers: ~500 million (1999–2016)[1]
Language family	Indo-European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indo-Iranian ▪ Indo-Aryan ▪ Central Zone ▪ Western Hindi ▪ Hindustani
Early forms	Shauraseni Prakrit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Apabhraṃśa ▪ Old Hindi
Standard forms	Standard Hindi Standard Urdu
Dialects	Dehlavi Kauravi (rural) Dakhini (Deccani)
Writing system	Devanagari (Hindi)[2][3]

Contents

History

Registers

Modern Standard Hindi
Modern Standard Urdu
Bazaar Hindustani

Names

Literature

Official status

Geographical distribution

Phonology

Grammar

Vocabulary

Writing system

Sample text

Colloquial Hindustani
Literary Hindi
Literary Urdu

Hindustani and Bollywood

See also

Notes

References

Bibliography

Further reading

External links

History

Early forms of present-day Hindustani developed from the Middle Indo-Aryan *apabhr̥ma* vernaculars of present-day North India in the 7th–13th centuries, chiefly the Dehlavi dialect of the Western Hindi category of Indo-Aryan languages that is known as Old Hindi.^{[39][23]} Amir Khusrow, who lived in the thirteenth century during the Delhi Sultanate period in North India, used these forms (which was the *lingua franca* of the period) in his writings and referred to it as *Hindavi* (Persian: هندوی, lit. 'of Hindus or Indians').^{[40][24]} The Delhi Sultanate, which comprised several Turkic and Afghan dynasties that ruled much of the subcontinent from Delhi,^[41] was succeeded by the Mughal Empire in 1526.

Perso-Arabic (Urdu alphabet) (Urdu) ^{[2][3]}
Latin-Roman (Unofficial for Hindi-Urdu)
Hindi Braille
Urdu Braille
Kaithi (Historical)
Signed forms
Indian Signing System (ISS) ^[4]
Official status
Official language in
 India (as Hindi, Urdu)
 Pakistan (as Urdu)
Regulated by
Central Hindi Directorate (Hindi, India); ^[5] National Language Promotion Department (Urdu, Pakistan); National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (Urdu, India) ^[6]
Language codes
ISO 639-1
hi (https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/langcodes_name.php?iso_639_1=hi) – Hindi
ur (https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/langcodes_name.php?iso_639_1=ur) – Urdu
ISO 639-2
hin (https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/langcodes_name.php?code_ID=188) – Hindi
urd (https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/langcodes_name.php?code_ID=475) – Urdu
ISO 639-3
Either:

Although the Mughals were of Timurid (*Gurkānī*) Turco-Mongol descent,^[42] they were Persianised, and Persian had gradually become the state language of the Mughal empire after Babur,^{[43][44][45][46]} a continuation since the introduction of Persian by Central Asian Turkic rulers in the Indian Subcontinent,^[47] and the patronisation of it by the earlier Turko-Afghan Delhi Sultanate. The basis in general for the introduction of Persian into the subcontinent was set, from its earliest days, by various Persianised Central Asian Turkic and Afghan dynasties.^[48]

Hindustani began to take shape as a Persianised vernacular during the Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526 AD) and Mughal Empire (1526–1858 AD) in South Asia.^[49] Hindustani retained the grammar and core vocabulary of the local Delhi dialect.^{[49][50]} However, as an emerging common dialect, Hindustani absorbed large numbers of Persian, Arabic, and Turkic loanwords, and as Mughal conquests grew it spread as a lingua franca across much of northern India; this was a result of the contact of Hindu and Muslim cultures in Hindustan that created a composite Ganga-Jamuni tehzeeb.^{[21][19][22][51]} The language was also known as *Rekhta*, or 'mixed', which implies that it was mixed with Devanagari,^[54] and occasionally Kaithi or Gurmukhi scripts,^[55] it remained the primary lingua franca of northern India for the next four centuries, although it varied significantly in vocabulary depending on the local language. Alongside Persian, it achieved the status of a literary language in Muslim courts and was also used for literary purposes in various other settings such as *Sufi*, *Nirguni* saint, *Krishna Bhakta* circles, and *Rajput* Hindu courts. Its major centers of development included the Mughal courts of Delhi, Lucknow, and Agra, and the Rajput courts of Amber and Jaipur.^[56]

In the 18th century, towards the end of the Mughal period, with the fragmentation of the empire and the elite system, a variant of Hindustani, one of the successors of *apabhraṃśa* vernaculars at Delhi, and nearby cities, came to gradually replace Persian as the lingua franca among the educated elite upper class particularly in northern India, though Persian still retained much of its pre-eminence for a short period. The term *Hindustani* was given to that language.^[57] The Perso-Arabic script form of this language underwent a standardization process and further Persianization during this period (18th century) and came to be known as Urdu, a name derived from Persian: *Zabān-e Urdū-e Mualla* ('language of the court') or *Zabān-e Urdū* (زبان اردو, 'language of the camp'). The etymology of the word *Urdu* is of Chagatai origin *Ordū* ('camp'), cognate with English *horde*, and known in local translation as *Lashkari Zabān* (لشکری زبان),^[58] which is shorted to *Lashkari*. This is all due to its origin as the common speech of the Mughal army. As a literary language, Urdu took shape in courtly, elite settings. Along with English, it became the first official language of British India in 1850.^{[59][60]}

Hindi as a standardized literary register of the Delhi dialect arose in the 19th century; the Braj dialect was the dominant literary language in the Devanagari script up until and through the 19th century. Efforts to promote a Devanagari version of the Delhi dialect under the name of Hindi gained pace around 1880 as an effort to displace Urdu's official position.

John Fletcher Hurst in his book published in 1891 mentioned that the Hindustani or camp language of the Mughal Empire's courts at Delhi was not regarded by philologists as a distinct language but only as a dialect of Hindi with admixture of Persian. He continued: "But it has all the magnitude and importance of separate language. It is linguistic result of Muslim rule of eleventh & twelfth centuries and is spoken (except in rural

hin – Hindi urd – Urdu	
Glottolog	hind1270 (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/hind1270) ^[7]
Linguasphere	59-AAF-qa to -qf



Areas (red) where Hindustani (Delhi/Kauravi) is the native language

Persian.^{[52][53]} Written in the Perso-Arabic,^[55] it remained the primary lingua franca of northern India for the next four centuries, although it varied significantly in vocabulary depending on the local language. Alongside Persian, it achieved the status of a literary language in Muslim courts and was also used for literary purposes in various other settings such as *Sufi*, *Nirguni* saint, *Krishna Bhakta* circles, and *Rajput* Hindu courts. Its major centers of development included the Mughal courts of Delhi, Lucknow, and Agra, and the Rajput courts of Amber and Jaipur.^[56]

Bengal) by many Hindus in North India and by Musalman population in all parts of India." Next to English it was the official language of British Raj, was commonly written in Arabic or Persian characters, and was spoken by approximately 100,000,000 people.^[61]

When the British colonised the Indian subcontinent from the late 18th through to the late 19th century, they used the words 'Hindustani', 'Hindi', and 'Urdu' interchangeably. They developed it as the language of administration of British India,^[62] further preparing it to be the official language of modern India and Pakistan. However, with independence, use of the word 'Hindustani' declined, being largely replaced by 'Hindi' and 'Urdu', or 'Hindi-Urdu' when either of those was too specific. More recently, the word 'Hindustani' has been used for the colloquial language of Bollywood films, which are popular in both India and Pakistan and which cannot be unambiguously identified as either Hindi or Urdu.

Registers

Although, at the spoken level, Hindi and Urdu are considered registers of a single language, Hindustani or Hindi-Urdu, as they share a common grammar and core vocabulary,^{[14][30][15][31][18]} they differ in literary and formal vocabulary; where literary Hindi draws heavily on Sanskrit and to a lesser extent Prakrit, literary Urdu draws heavily on Persian and Arabic loanwords.^[63] The grammar and base vocabulary (most pronouns, verbs, adpositions, etc.) of both Hindi and Urdu, however, are the same and derive from a Prakritic base, and both have Persian/Arabic influence.^[15]

The standardised registers Hindi and Urdu are collectively known as *Hindi-Urdu*.^[9] Hindustani is perhaps the *lingua franca* of the north and west of the Indian subcontinent, though it is understood fairly well in other regions also, especially in the urban areas.^[11] A common vernacular sharing characteristics with Sanskritised Hindi, regional Hindi and Urdu, Hindustani is more commonly used as a vernacular than highly Sanskritised Hindi or highly Persianised Urdu.^[27]

This can be seen in the popular culture of Bollywood or, more generally, the vernacular of North Indians and Pakistanis, which generally employs a lexicon common to both *Hindi* and *Urdu* speakers.^[29] Minor subtleties in region will also affect the 'brand' of Hindustani, sometimes pushing the Hindustani closer to Urdu or to Hindi. One might reasonably assume that the Hindustani spoken in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh (known for its usage of Urdu) and Varanasi (a holy city for Hindus and thus using highly Sanskritised Hindi) is somewhat different.^[9]

Modern Standard Hindi

Standard Hindi, one of the 22 officially recognised languages of India and the official language of the Union, is usually written in the indigenous Devanagari script of India and exhibits less Persian and Arabic influence than Urdu. It has a literature of 500 years, with prose, poetry, religion and philosophy. One could conceive of a wide spectrum of dialects and registers, with the highly Persianised Urdu at one end of the spectrum and a heavily Sanskritized variety spoken in the region around Varanasi, at the other end. In common usage in India, the term *Hindi* includes all these dialects except those at the Urdu spectrum. Thus, the different meanings of the word *Hindi* include, among others:

1. standardised Hindi as taught in schools throughout India (except some states such as Tamil Nadu),
2. formal or official Hindi advocated by Purushottam Das Tandon and as instituted by the post-independence Indian government, heavily influenced by Sanskrit,
3. the vernacular dialects of Hindustani as spoken throughout India,
4. the neutralised form of Hindustani used in popular television and films, or

5. the more formal neutralised form of Hindustani used in television and print news reports.

Modern Standard Urdu

Urdu is the national language and state language of Pakistan and one of the 22 officially recognised languages of India. It is written, except in some parts of India, in the Persian Nastaliq script using the Urdu alphabet, an extended Perso-Arabic script incorporating Indic phonemes. It is heavily influenced by Persian vocabulary and was historically also known as Rekhta.

As Dakhini (or Deccani) where it also draws words from local languages, it survives and enjoys a rich history in the Deccan and other parts of South India, with the prestige dialect being Hyderabadi Urdu spoken in and around the capital of the Nizams and the Deccan Sultanates.

Earliest forms of the language's literature may be traced back to the 13th-14th century works of Amīr Khusrau Dehlavī, often called the "father of Urdu literature" while Wali Deccani is seen as the progenitor of Urdu poetry.

Bazaar Hindustani

In a specific sense, *Hindustani* may refer to the dialects and varieties used in common speech or slang, in contrast with the standardised Hindi and Urdu. This meaning is reflected in the use of the term *bazaar Hindustani*, in other words, the 'street talk' or literally 'marketplace Hindustani', as opposed to the perceived refinement of formal Hindi/Urdu, or even Sanskrit.

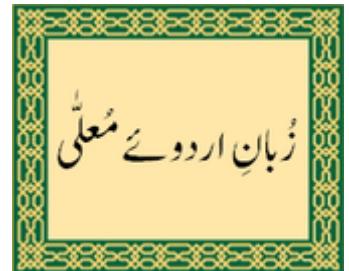
Names

Amir Khusro ca. 1300 referred to this language of his writings as *Dehlavi* (دہلवی / 'of Delhi') or *Hindavi* (ہندوی / هندوی). During this period, Hindustani was used by Sufis in promulgating their message across the Indian subcontinent.^[64] After the advent of the Mughals in the subcontinent, Hindustani acquired more Persian loanwords. Rekhta ('mixture') and *Hindi* ('India')^[54] became popular names for the same language until the 18th century.^[65]

The name *Urdu* (from *Zaban-i-Ordu*, or *Orda*) appeared around 1780.^[65] It is believed to have been coined by the poet Mashafi. Prior to this, the language had a larger variety of names such as Hindustani, Hindvi, Lahori, Dakni and Rekhta (amongst others) and also commonly known as the *Zaban-i-Ordu*, from which he derived the name *Urdu*.^[66] In local literature and speech, it was also known as the *Lashkari Zaban* or *Lashkari*.^[67] Mashafi was the first person to simply modify the name *Zaban-i-Ordu* to *Urdu*.^[68]

During the British Raj, the term *Hindustani* was used by British officials.^[65] In 1796, John Borthwick Gilchrist published a "A Grammar of the Hindooostanee Language".^{[65][69]} Upon partition, India and Pakistan established national standards that they called *Hindi* and *Urdu*, respectively, and attempted to make distinct, with the result that *Hindustani* commonly, but mistakenly, came to be seen as a "mixture" of Hindi and Urdu.

Grierson, in his highly influential *Linguistic Survey of India*, proposed that the names *Hindustani*, *Urdu*, and *Hindi* be separated in use for different varieties of the Hindustani language, rather than as the overlapping synonyms they frequently were:



The phrase *Zabān-e Urdu-ye Mualla* in the Nasta 'līq script

We may now define the three main varieties of Hindostānī as follows:—Hindostānī is primarily the language of the Upper Gangetic Doab, and is also the *lingua franca* of India, capable of being written in both Persian and Dēva-nāgarī characters, and without purism, avoiding alike the excessive use of either Persian or Sanskrit words when employed for literature. The name 'Urdū' can then be confined to that special variety of Hindostānī in which Persian words are of frequent occurrence, and which hence can only be written in the Persian character, and, similarly, 'Hindi' can be confined to the form of Hindostānī in which Sanskrit words abound, and which hence can only be written in the Dēva-nāgarī character.^[2]

Literature

Official status

Hindi and Urdu, are major standardised register of Hindustani, Hindi is declared by Article 343(1), Part 17 of the Indian Constitution as the "official language (राजभाषा, *rājabhāsā*) of the Union." (In this context, "Union" means the Federal Government and not the entire country—India has 23 official languages.) At the same time, however, the definitive text of federal laws is officially the English text and proceedings in the higher appellate courts must be conducted in English.

At the state level, Hindi is one of the official languages in 10 of the 29 Indian states and three Union Territories, respectively: Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Delhi.

In the remaining states, Hindi is not an official language. In states like Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, studying Hindi is not compulsory in the state curriculum. However, an option to take the same as second or third language does exist. In many other states, studying Hindi is usually compulsory in the school curriculum as a third language (the first two languages being the state's official language and English), though the intensiveness of Hindi in the curriculum varies.^[70] Urdu is the national language of Pakistan, where it shares official language status with English. Although English is spoken by many, and Punjabi is the native language of the majority of the population, Urdu is the *lingua franca*. Urdu is also one of the languages recognised in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India and is an official language of the Indian states of Bihar, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Although the government school system in most other states emphasises Modern Standard Hindi, at universities in cities such as Lucknow, Aligarh and Hyderabad, Urdu is spoken and learnt, and *Saaf* or *Khaalis* Urdu is treated with just as much respect as *Shuddha* Hindi.

Hindustani was the official language of the British Raj and was synonymous with both Hindi and Urdu.^{[62][71][72]} After India's independence in 1947, the Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights recommended that the official language of India be Hindustani: "Hindustani, written either in Devanagari or the Perso-Arabic script at the option of the citizen, shall, as the national language, be the first official language of the Union."^[73] However, this recommendation was not adopted by the Constituent Assembly.



Hindustani, in its standardised registers, is one of the official languages of both India (Hindi) and Pakistan (Urdu).

Geographical distribution

Besides being the *lingua franca* of North India and Pakistan in South Asia,^{[11][27]} Hindustani is also spoken by many in the South Asian diaspora and their descendants around the world, including North America (e.g., in Canada, Hindustani is one of the fastest growing languages),^[74] Europe, and the Middle East.

- A sizeable population in Afghanistan, especially in Kabul, can also speak and understand Hindi-Urdu due to the popularity and influence of Bollywood films and songs in the region, as well as the fact that many Afghan refugees spent time in Pakistan in the 1980s and 1990s.^{[75][76]}
- Fiji Hindi was derived from the Hindustani linguistic group and is spoken widely by Fijians of Indian origin.
- Hindustani was also one of the languages that was spoken widely during British rule in Burma. Many older citizens of Myanmar, particularly Anglo-Indians and the Anglo-Burmese, still know it, although it has had no official status in the country since military rule began.
- Hindustani is also spoken in the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, where migrant workers from various countries live and work for several years.

Phonology

Grammar

Vocabulary

Hindi-Urdu's core vocabulary has an Indic base, being derived from Prakrit, which in turn derives from Sanskrit,^{[18][30][31][32]} as well as a substantial amount of loanwords from Persian and Arabic (via Persian).^{[63][33]} Hindustani contains around 5,500 words of Persian and Arabic origin.^[77]

Writing system

Historically, Hindustani was written in the Kaithi, Devanagari, and Urdu alphabets.^[54] Kaithi and Devanagari are two of the Brahmic scripts native to India, whereas Urdu is a derivation of the Persian Nasta'liq script, which is the preferred calligraphic style for Urdu.

Today, Hindustani continues to be written in the nastaliq alphabet in Pakistan. In India, the Hindi register is officially written in Devanagari, and Urdu in the nastaliq alphabet, to the extent that these standards are partly defined by their script.

However, in popular publications in India, Urdu is also written in Devanagari, with slight variations to establish a Devanagari Urdu alphabet alongside the Devanagari Hindi alphabet.



"Surahi" in Samrup Rachna calligraphy

Devanagari

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
ə	a:	ɪ	i:	ʊ	u:	e:	ɛ:	o:	ɔ:
क	क़	ख	ख़	ग	ग़	घ	়		
k	q	k ^h	x	g	g ^h	়			
চ	ছ	জ	়জ	়জ	়জ	়জ			
tʃ	tʃ ^h	dʒ	z	dʒ ^h	ʒ	়			
ট	়ট	়ড	়ড়	়়়	়়়়	়়়	়		
t	t ^h	d	l	d ^h	l ^h	়			
ত	থ	দ	ধ	ন					
t	t ^h	d	d ^h	n					
প	ফ	়ফ	ব	়ব	়ভ	ম			
p	p ^h	f	b	b ^h	l				
য	ৰ	ল	ৱ						
j	ৰ	ৱ	ৱ						
শ	ষ	স	হ						
ʃ	়	s	়h						

Urdu alphabet

Letter	Name of letter	Transcription	IPA
ا	alif	—	—
ب	be	b	/b/
پ	pe	p	/p/
ت	te	t	/t/
ٿ	ٿe	ٿ	/t̪/
ٿ	se	s	/s/
ج	jīm	j	/dʒ/
چ	che	ch	/tʃ/
ح	baχī he	h	/h ~ ɦ/
خ	khe	kh	/χ/
،	dāl	d	/d/
ڏ	ڏāl	ڏ	/d̪/
ڙ	zāl	z	/z/
ر	re	r	/r ~ ɦ/
ڙ	ڙe	ڙ	/t̪/
ڙ	ze	z	/z/
ڙ	zhe	zh	/ʒ/
س	sīn	s	/s/
ش	shīn	sh	/ʃ/
	su'ād	s	/s/

ص			
ض	zu'ād	z	/z/
ط	to'e	t	/t/
ظ	zo'e	z	/z/
ع	'ain	a	—
غ	ghain	g	/g/
ف	fe	f	/f/
ق	qāf	q	/q/
ك	kāf	k	/k/
گ	gāf	g	/g/
ل	lām	l	/l/
م	mīm	m	/m/
ن	nūn	n	/n/
ڻ	nūn ghunna	ɳ	/ɳ/
,	vā'o	v, o, or ū	/v/, /o:/, /ɔ/ or /u:/
ڻ, ڻ, ڻ	cho ṭī he	h	/h ~ ḥ/
ڻ	do chashmī he	h	/h/ or /h̥/
ء	hamza	'	/ʔ/
ي	ye	y, i	/j/ or /i:/
ڻ	baṛī ye	ai or e	/ɛ:/, or /e:/

Because of anglicisation in South Asia and the international use of the Latin script, Hindustani is occasionally written in the Latin script. This adaptation is called Roman Urdu or Romanised Hindi, depending upon the register used. Because the Bollywood film industry is a major proponent of the Latin script, the use of Latin script to write in Hindi and Urdu is growing amongst younger Internet users. Since Urdu and Hindi are mutually intelligible when spoken, Romanised Hindi and Roman Urdu (unlike Devanagari Hindi and Urdu in the Urdu alphabet) are mostly mutually intelligible as well.

Sample text

Colloquial Hindustani

An example of colloquial Hindustani::^[18]

- **Devanagari:** यह कितने का है?
- **Nastaliq:** یہ کتنے کا ہے؟
- **Romanization:** *Yeh kitnē ka hai?*
- **English:** *How much is it?*

The following is a sample text, Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the two official registers of Hindustani, Hindi and Urdu. Because this is a formal legal text, differences in formal vocabulary are maximised.

Literary Hindi

अनुच्छेद १ — सभी मनुष्यों को गौरव और अधिकारों के विषय में जन्मजात स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त हैं। उन्हें बुद्धि और अन्तरात्मा की देन प्राप्त है और परस्पर उन्हें भाईचारे के भाव से बर्ताव करना चाहिये।

Nastaliq transcription
انچھیدا: سبھی نشیوں کو گورو اور ادھکاروں کے وشے میں جنگیات سوتنترا پر اپت ہیں۔ انہیں بد ہی اور انتراتما کی دین پر اپت ہے اور پر سپر انہیں بھائی چارے کے بھاؤ سے بر تاؤ کرنا چاہئے۔
Transliteration (IAST)
Anucched 1: <i>Sabhī manushyōṇ ko gaurav aur adhikārōṇ ke vishay meṇ janm'jāt svatantratā prāpt hāiṇ. Unheṇ buddhi aur antarātmā kī den prāpt hai aur paraspār unheṇ bhāīchāre ke bhāv se bartāv karnā chāhiye.</i>
Transcription (IPA)
ənʊtʃʰə:də: ed ek səbʰi mənʊʃjō ko gɔ:rəu ɔr ədʰɪkārō ke vɪʃaɪ mē dʒənmdʒat svətəntrətā prəpt hɛ ʊnʰɛ bʊdʰ: ɔ: ɔr əntəratma ki: den prəpt hɛ ɔr pərəspər ʊnʰɛ bʰaɪtʃare ke: bʰau se bərtəu kərnā tʃahie
Gloss (word-to-word)
Article 1—All human-beings to dignity and rights' matter in from-birth freedom acquired is. Them to reason and conscience's endowment acquired is and always them to brotherhood's spirit with behaviour to do should.
Translation (grammatical)
Article 1—All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Literary Urdu

دفعہ ۱: تمام انسان آزاد اور حقوق و عزت کے اعتبار سے برابر پیدا ہوتے ہیں۔ انہیں ضمیر اور عقل و دیعت ہوتی ہیں۔ اسلئے انہیں ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ بھائی چارے کا سلوک کرنا چاہئے۔

Devanagari transcription

दफ्तर ۱ — तमाम इनसान आज़ाद और हुकूक ओ इज़्ज़त के ऐतबार से बराबर पैदा हुए हैं। इन्हें जमीर और अक्ल वदीयत हुई हैं। इसलिए इन्हें एक दूसरे के साथ भाई चारे का सुलूक करना चाहीए।

Transliteration (ALA-LC)

Daf 'ah 1: Tamām insān āzād aur ḥuqūq o 'izzat ke i 'tibār se barābar paidā hu'e haiṇ. Unheṇ zamīr aur 'aql wadī 'at hu'ī he. Isli'e unheṇ ek dūsre ke sāth bhā'ī chāre kā sulūk karnā chāhi'e.

Transcription (IPA)

dəfa ek təmam ɪnsan azad ɔr hʊquq o iz:ət ke ɛtəba:r se bərəba:r pəda hve hɛ ʊn̥h̥ ē zəmir ɔr əql wədiət hvi hɛ ɪslɪe ʊn̥h̥ ēk dusre ke satʰ bʰai tʃa:re ka suluk kərنا tʃahɪe

Gloss (word-to-word)

Article 1: All humans free[,] and rights and dignity's consideration from equal born are. To them conscience and intellect endowed is. Therefore, they one another's with brotherhood's treatment do must.

Translation (grammatical)

Article 1—All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience. Therefore, they should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Hindustani and Bollywood

The predominant Indian film industry Bollywood, located in Mumbai, Maharashtra uses Modern Standard Hindi, colloquial Hindustani, Bombay Hindi, Urdu,^[78] Awadhi, Rajasthani, Bhojpuri, and Braj Bhasha, along with the language of Punjabi and with the liberal use of English or Hinglish for the dialogue and soundtrack lyrics.

Movie titles are often screened in three scripts: Latin, Devanagari and occasionally Perso-Arabic. The use of Urdu or Hindi in films depends on the film's context: historical films set in the Delhi Sultanate or Mughal Empire are almost entirely in Urdu, whereas films based on Hindu mythology or ancient India make heavy use of Hindi with Sanskrit vocabulary.

See also

- Hindustan (Indian subcontinent)
- Languages of India
- Languages of Pakistan
- List of Hindi authors
- List of Urdu writers
- Uddin and Begum Hindustani Romanisation

Notes

a. Nastaliq fonts: This will only display in a Nastaliq font if you will have one installed, otherwise it will display in a modern Arabic font in a style more common for writing Arabic and most other non-Urdu languages. If this پاکستان and this پاکستان looks like this پاکستان then you are not seeing it in Nastaliq.

References

1. "Hindi" L1: 322 million (2011 Indian census), including perhaps 150 million speakers of other languages that reported their language as "Hindi" on the census. L2: 274 million (2016, source unknown). Urdu L1: 67 million (2011 & 2017 censuses), L2: 102 million (1999 Pakistan, source unknown, and 2001 Indian census): *Ethnologue* 21. Hindi (<https://www.ethnologue.com/21/language/hin>) at *Ethnologue* (21st ed., 2018). Urdu (<https://www.ethnologue.com/21/language/urd>) at *Ethnologue* (21st ed., 2018).
2. Grierson, vol. 9–1, p. 47. *We may now define the three main varieties of Hindostānī as follows: —Hindostānī is primarily the language of the Upper Gangetic Doab, and is also the lingua franca of India, capable of being written in both Persian and Dēva-nāgarī characters, and without purism, avoiding alike the excessive use of either Persian or Sanskrit words when employed for literature. The name 'Urdū' can then be confined to that special variety of Hindostānī in which Persian words are of frequent occurrence, and which hence can only be written in the Persian character, and, similarly, 'Hindī' can be confined to the form of Hindostānī in which Sanskrit words abound, and which hence can only be written in the Dēva-nāgarī character.*
3. Ray, Aniruddha (2011). *The Varied Facets of History: Essays in Honour of Aniruddha Ray*. Primus Books. ISBN 978-93-80607-16-0. "There was the *Hindustani Dictionary* of Fallon published in 1879; and two years later (1881), John J. Platts produced his *Dictionary of Urdu, Classical Hindi and English*, which implied that Hindi and Urdu were literary forms of a single language. More recently, Christopher R. King in his *One Language, Two Scripts* (1994) has presented the late history of the single spoken language in two forms, with the clarity and detail that the subject deserves."
4. Norms & Guidelines (http://share.pdfonline.com/51071726f49f47ea858865837b25f8f9/dedse_dhh09.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140113022437/http://share.pdfonline.com/51071726f49f47ea858865837b25f8f9/dedse_dhh09.htm) 13 January 2014 at the Wayback Machine, 2009. D.Ed. Special Education (Deaf & Hard of Hearing), [www.rehabcouncil.nic.in Rehabilitation Council of India]
5. The Central Hindi Directorate regulates the use of Devanagari and Hindi spelling in India. Source: Central Hindi Directorate: Introduction (<http://hindinideshalaya.nic.in/hindi/introduction.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100415010138/http://hindinideshalaya.nic.in/hindi/introduction.html>) 15 April 2010 at the Wayback Machine
6. "National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language" (<http://www.urducouncil.nic.in/>). www.urducouncil.nic.in.
7. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Hindustani" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/hind1270>). Glottolog 3.0. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
8. Also written as ہندوستانی
9. "About Hindi-Urdu" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090815023328/http://sasw.chass.ncsu.edu/fl/faculty/taj/hindi/abturdu.htm>). North Carolina State University. Archived from the original (<http://sasw.chass.ncsu.edu/fl/faculty/taj/hindi/abturdu.htm>) on 15 August 2009. Retrieved 9 August 2009.
10. Also written as ہندی-وردو
11. Mohammad Tahsin Siddiqi (1994), Hindustani-English code-mixing in modern literary texts (<https://books.google.com/?id=vnrTAAAAMAAJ>), University of Wisconsin, "... Hindustani is the lingua franca of both India and Pakistan ..."

12. Lydia Mihelič Pulsipher; Alex Pulsipher; Holly M. Hapke (2005), *World Regional Geography: Global Patterns, Local Lives* (<https://books.google.com/?id=WfNaSNNApQC>), Macmillan, **ISBN 978-0-7167-1904-5**, "... By the time of British colonialism, Hindustani was the *lingua franca* of all of northern India and what is today Pakistan ..."
13. *Concise Encyclopedia of Languages of the World*. Elsevier. 2010. p. 497. **ISBN 978-0-08-087775-4**. "Hindustani is a Central Indo-Aryan language based on Khari Boli (Khaṛī Boli). Its origin, development, and function reflect the dynamics of the sociolinguistic contact situation from which it emerged as a colloquial speech. It is inextricably linked with the emergence and standardization of Urdu and Hindi."
14. Basu, Manisha (2017). *The Rhetoric of Hindutva*. Cambridge University Press. **ISBN 978-1-107-14987-8**. "Urdu, like Hindi, was a standardized register of the Hindustani language deriving from the Dehlavi dialect and emerged in the eighteenth century under the rule of the late Mughals."
15. Peter-Dass, Rakesh (2019). *Hindi Christian Literature in Contemporary India*. Routledge. **ISBN 978-1-00-070224-8**. "Two forms of the same language, Nagarai Hindi and Persianized Hindi (Urdu) had identical grammar, shared common words and roots, and employed different scripts."
16. Robert E. Nunley; Severin M. Roberts; George W. Wubrick; Daniel L. Roy (1999), *The Cultural Landscape an Introduction to Human Geography* (<https://books.google.com/?id=7wQAOGMJOqIC>), Prentice Hall, **ISBN 978-0-13-080180-7**, "... Hindustani is the basis for both languages ..."
17. "After experiments with Hindi as national language, how Gandhi changed his mind" (<https://thefederal.com/analysis/how-gandhi-changed-his-mind-about-the-south-after-experiments-with-hindi-as-national-language/>). *Prabhu Mallikarjunan*. The Feral.
18. Delacy, Richard; Ahmed, Shahara (2005). *Hindi, Urdu & Bengali*. Lonely Planet. pp. 11–12. "Hindi and Urdu are generally considered to be one spoken language with two different literary traditions. That means that Hindi and Urdu speakers who shop in the same markets (and watch the same Bollywood films) have no problems understanding each other."
19. "Women of the Indian Sub-Continent: Makings of a Culture - Rekhta Foundation" (<https://artsandculture.google.com/exhibit/women-of-the-indian-sub-continent-makings-of-a-culture-rekhta-foundation/dwJy7qboNi3flg?hl=en>). Google Arts & Culture. Retrieved 25 February 2020. "The "Ganga-Jamuni tehzeeb" is one such instance of the composite culture that marks various regions of the country. Prevalent in the North, particularly in the central plains, it is born of the union between the Hindu and Muslim cultures. Most of the temples were lined along the Ganges and the Khanqah (Sufi school of thought) were situated along the Yamuna river (also called Jamuna). Thus, it came to be known as the Ganga-Jamuni tehzeeb, with the word "tehzeeb" meaning culture. More than communal harmony, its most beautiful by-product was "Hindustani" which later gave us the Hindi and Urdu languages."
20. Matthews, David John; Shackle, C.; Husain, Shahanara (1985). *Urdu literature*. Urdu Markaz; Third World Foundation for Social and Economic Studies. **ISBN 978-0-907962-30-4**. "But with the establishment of Muslim rule in Delhi, it was the Old Hindi of this area which came to form the major partner with Persian. This variety of Hindi is called Khari Boli, 'the upright speech'."
21. Dhulipala, Venkat (2000). *The Politics of Secularism: Medieval Indian Historiography and the Sufis*. University of Wisconsin–Madison. p. 27. "Persian became the court language, and many Persian words crept into popular usage. The composite culture of northern India, known as the Ganga Jamuni tehzeeb was a product of the interaction between Hindu society and Islam."
22. *Indian Journal of Social Work, Volume 4*. Tata Institute of Social Sciences. 1943. p. 264. "... more words of Sanskrit origin but 75% of the vocabulary is common. It is also admitted that while this language is known as Hindustani, ... Muslims call it Urdu and the Hindus call it Hindi. ... Urdu is a national language evolved through years of Hindu and Muslim cultural contact and, as stated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is essentially an Indian language and has no place outside."

23. Mody, Sujata Sudhakar (2008). *Literature, Language, and Nation Formation: The Story of a Modern Hindi Journal 1900-1920*. University of California, Berkeley. p. 7. "...Hindustani, Rekhta, and Urdu as later names of the old Hindi (a.k.a. Hindavi)."
24. Kesavan, B. S. (1997). *History Of Printing And Publishing In India*. National Book Trust, India. p. 31. **ISBN 978-81-237-2120-0**. "It might be useful to recall here that Old Hindi or Hindavi, which was a naturally Persian- mixed language in the largest measure, has played this role before, as we have seen, for five or six centuries."
25. **Hans Henrich Hock** (1991). *Principles of Historical Linguistics*. Walter de Gruyter. p. 475. **ISBN 978-3-11-012962-5**. "During the time of British rule, Hindi (in its religiously neutral, 'Hindustani' variety) increasingly came to be the symbol of national unity over against the English of the foreign oppressor. And Hindustani was learned widely throughout India, even in Bengal and the Dravidian south. ... Independence had been accompanied by the division of former British India into two countries, Pakistan and India. The former had been established as a Muslim state and had made Urdu, the Muslim variety of Hindi–Urdu or Hindustani, its national language."
26. Masica, Colin P. (1993). *The Indo-Aryan Languages* (<https://books.google.com/?id=J3RSHWePhXwC&printsec=frontcover&dq=masica#v=onepage&q&f=false>). Cambridge University Press. pp. 430 (Appendix I). **ISBN 978-0-521-29944-2**. "Hindustani - term referring to common colloquial base of HINDI and URDU and to its function as lingua franca over much of India, much in vogue during Independence movement as expression of national unity; after Partition in 1947 and subsequent linguistic polarization it fell into disfavor; census of 1951 registered an enormous decline (86-98 per cent) in no. of persons declaring it their mother tongue (the majority of HINDI speakers and many URDU speakers had done so in previous censuses); trend continued in subsequent censuses: only 11,053 returned it in 1971...mostly from S India; [see Khubchandani 1983: 90-1]."
27. Ashmore, Harry S. (1961). *Encyclopaedia Britannica: a new survey of universal knowledge, Volume 11*. **Encyclopædia Britannica**. p. 579. "The everyday speech of well over 50,000,000 persons of all communities in the north of India and in West Pakistan is the expression of a common language, Hindustani."
28. Tunstall, Jeremy (2008). *The media were American: U.S. mass media in decline* (<https://archive.org/details/mediawereamerica0000tuns/page/160>). Oxford University Press. p. 160 (<https://archive.org/details/mediawereamerica0000tuns/page/160>). **ISBN 978-0-19-518146-3**. "The Hindi film industry used the most popular street level version of Hindi, namely Hindustani, which included a lot of Urdu and Persian words."
29. Hiro, Dilip (2015). *The Longest August: The Unflinching Rivalry Between India and Pakistan*. PublicAffairs. p. 398. **ISBN 978-1-56858-503-1**. "Spoken Hindi is akin to spoken Urdu, and that language is often called Hindustani. Bollywood's screenplays are written in Hindustani."
30. Gube, Jan; Gao, Fang (2019). *Education, Ethnicity and Equity in the Multilingual Asian Context*. Springer Publishing. **ISBN 978-981-13-3125-1**. "The national language of India and Pakistan 'Standard Urdu' is mutually intelligible with 'Standard Hindi' because both languages share the same Indic base and are all but indistinguishable in phonology and grammar (Lust et al. 2000)."
31. Kuiper, Kathleen (2010). *The Culture of India*. Rosen Publishing. **ISBN 978-1-61530-149-2**. "Urdu is closely related to Hindi, a language that originated and developed in the Indian subcontinent. They share the same Indic base and are so similar in phonology and grammar that they appear to be one language."
32. Chatterji, Suniti Kumar; Sīmha, Udayā Nārāyana; Padikkal, Shivarama (1997). *Suniti Kumar Chatterji: a centenary tribute*. Sahitya Akademi. **ISBN 978-81-260-0353-2**. "High Hindi written in Devanagari, having identical grammar with Urdu, employing the native Hindi or Hindustani (Prakrit) elements to the fullest, but for words of high culture, going to Sanskrit. Hindustani proper that represents the basic Khari Boli with vocabulary holding a balance between Urdu and High Hindi."

33. Draper, Allison Stark (2003). *India: A Primary Source Cultural Guide*. Rosen Publishing Group. ISBN 978-0-8239-3838-4. "People in Delhi spoke Khari Boli, a language the British called Hindustani. It used an Indo-Aryan grammatical structure and numerous Persian "loan-words."'"
34. Ahmad, Aijaz (2002). *Lineages of the Present: Ideology and Politics in Contemporary South Asia*. Verso. p. 113. ISBN 9781859843581. "On this there are far more reliable statistics than those on population. *Farhang-e-Asafiya* is by general agreement the most reliable Urdu dictionary. It was compiled in the late nineteenth century by an Indian scholar little exposed to British or Orientalist scholarship. The lexicographer in question, Syed Ahmed Dehlavi, had no desire to sunder Urdu's relationship with Farsi, as is evident even from the title of his dictionary. He estimates that roughly 75 per cent of the total stock of 55,000 Urdu words that he compiled in his dictionary are derived from Sanskrit and Prakrit, and that the entire stock of the base words of the language, without exception, are derived from these sources. What distinguishes Urdu from a great many other Indian languages ... is that it draws almost a quarter of its vocabulary from language communities to the west of India, such as Farsi, Turkish, and Tajik. Most of the little it takes from Arabic has not come directly but through Farsi."
35. Dalmia, Vasudha (31 July 2017). *Hindu Pasts: Women, Religion, Histories*. SUNY Press. p. 310. ISBN 9781438468075. "On the issue of vocabulary, Ahmad goes on to cite Syed Ahmad Dehlavi as he set about to compile the *Farhang-e-Asafiya*, an Urdu dictionary, in the late nineteenth century. Syed Ahmad 'had no desire to sunder Urdu's relationship with Farsi, as is evident from the title of his dictionary. He estimates that roughly 75 per cent of the total stock of 55,000 Urdu words that he compiled in his dictionary are derived from Sanskrit and Prakrit, and that the entire stock of the base words of the language, without exception, are from these sources' (2000: 112-13). As Ahmad points out, Syed Ahmad, as a member of Delhi's aristocratic elite, had a clear bias towards Persian and Arabic. His estimate of the percentage of Prakritic words in Urdu should therefore be considered more conservative than not. The actual proportion of Prakritic words in everyday language would clearly be much higher."
36. Not considering whether speakers may be bilingual in Hindi and Urdu. "What are the top 200 most spoken languages?" (<https://www.ethnologue.com/statistics/size>). 3 October 2018.
37. "Scheduled Languages in descending order of speaker's strength - 2011" (<http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011Census/Language-2011/Statement-1.pdf>) (PDF). Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. 29 June 2018.
38. Gambhir, Vijay (1995). *The Teaching and Acquisition of South Asian Languages*. University of Pennsylvania Press. ISBN 978-0-8122-3328-5. "The position of Hindi-Urdu among the languages of the world is anomalous. The number of its proficient speakers, over three hundred million, places it in third or fourth place after Mandarin, English, and perhaps Spanish."
39. *First Encyclopaedia of Islam: 1913-1936*. Brill Academic Publishers. 1993. p. 1024. ISBN 9789004097964. "Whilst the Muhammadan rulers of India spoke Persian, which enjoyed the prestige of being their court language, the common language of the country continued to be Hindi, derived through Prakrit from Sanskrit. On this dialect of the common people was grafted the Persian language, which brought a new language, Urdu, into existence. Sir George Grierson, in the Linguistic Survey of India, assigns no distinct place to Urdu, but treats it as an offshoot of Western Hindi."
40. Keith Brown; Sarah Ogilvie (2008), *Concise Encyclopedia of Languages of the World* (<https://books.google.com/?id=F2SRqDzB50wC>), Elsevier, ISBN 978-0-08-087774-7, "Apabhramsha seemed to be in a state of transition from Middle Indo-Aryan to the New Indo-Aryan stage. Some elements of Hindustani appear ... the distinct form of the lingua franca Hindustani appears in the writings of Amir Khusro (1253–1325), who called it Hindwi[.]"
41. Gat, Azar; Yakobson, Alexander (2013). *Nations: The Long History and Deep Roots of Political Ethnicity and Nationalism* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=HK8TuITJpGAC&pg=PA126>). Cambridge University Press. p. 126. ISBN 978-1-107-00785-7.

42. Zahir ud-Din Mohammad (10 September 2002), Thackston, Wheeler M. (ed.), *The Baburnama: Memoirs of Babur, Prince and Emperor* (<https://archive.org/details/babarinizam00babu>), Modern Library Classics, ISBN 978-0-375-76137-9, "Note: *Gurkānī* is the Persianized form of the Mongolian word "kūrūgān" ("son-in-law"), the title given to the dynasty's founder after his marriage into *Genghis Khan*'s family."

43. B.F. Manz, "Timūr Lang", in *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, Online Edition, 2006

44. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Timurid Dynasty" (<http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9072546/Timurid-Dynasty>), Online Academic Edition, 2007. (Quotation: "Turkic dynasty descended from the conqueror Timur (Tamerlane), renowned for its brilliant revival of artistic and intellectual life in Iran and Central Asia. ... Trading and artistic communities were brought into the capital city of Herat, where a library was founded, and the capital became the centre of a renewed and artistically brilliant Persian culture.")

45. "Timurids" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20061205073939/http://bartleby.com/65/ti/Timurids.html>). *The Columbia Encyclopedia* (Sixth ed.). New York City: Columbia University. Archived from the original (<http://www.bartleby.com/65/ti/Timurids.html>) on 5 December 2006. Retrieved 8 November 2006.

46. *Encyclopædia Britannica* article: *Consolidation & expansion of the Indo-Timurids* (<http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-26937/Islamic-world>), Online Edition, 2007.

47. Bennett, Clinton; Ramsey, Charles M. (2012). *South Asian Sufis: Devotion, Deviation, and Destiny* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=EQJHAQAAQBAJ&pg=PA18>). A&C Black. p. 18. ISBN 978-1-4411-5127-8.

48. Laet, Sigfried J. de Laet (1994). *History of Humanity: From the seventh to the sixteenth century* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PvlthkbFU1UC&pg=PA734>). UNESCO. p. 734. ISBN 978-92-3-102813-7.

49. Taj, Afroz (1997). "About Hindi-Urdu" (<http://www.unc.edu/~taj/abturdu.htm>). The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100419162950/http://www.unc.edu/~taj/abturdu.htm>) from the original on 19 April 2010. Retrieved 30 June 2019.

50. Strnad, Jaroslav (2013). *Morphology and Syntax of Old Hindī: Edition and Analysis of One Hundred Kabīr vānī Poems from Rājasthān*. Brill Academic Publishers. ISBN 978-90-04-25489-3. "Quite different group of nouns occurring with the ending -a in the dir. plural consists of words of Arabic or Persian origin borrowed by the Old Hindi with their Persian plural endings."

51. Farooqi, M. (2012). *Urdu Literary Culture: Vernacular Modernity in the Writing of Muhammad Hasan Askari*. Springer. ISBN 978-1-137-02692-7. "Historically speaking, Urdu grew out of interaction between Hindus and Muslims."

52. Hindustani (2005). Keith Brown (ed.). *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* (2 ed.). Elsevier. ISBN 0-08-044299-4.

53. Alyssa Ayres (23 July 2009). *Speaking Like a State: Language and Nationalism in Pakistan* (<https://archive.org/details/speakinglikestat00ayre>). Cambridge University Press. pp. 19 (<https://archive.org/details/speakinglikestat00ayre/page/n32>). ISBN 978-0-521-51931-1.

54. Pollock, Sheldon (2003). *Literary Cultures in History: Reconstructions from South Asia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=xowUxYhv0QgC&pg=RA1-PA912>). University of California Press. p. 912. ISBN 978-0-520-22821-4.

55. "Rekhta: Poetry in Mixed Language, The Emergence of Khari Boli Literature in North India" (http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00urduhindilinks/workshop2012/bangha_rekhta.pdf) (PDF). Columbia University. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160328003510/http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00urduhindilinks/workshop2012/bangha_rekhta.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 28 March 2016. Retrieved 23 April 2018.

56. "Rekhta: Poetry in Mixed Language, The Emergence of Khari Boli Literature in North India" (http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00urduhindilinks/workshop2012/bangha_rekhta.pdf) (PDF). Columbia University. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160328003510/http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00urduhindilinks/workshop2012/bangha_rekhta.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 28 March 2016. Retrieved 23 April 2018.

57. Nijhawan, S. 2016. "Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani? Revisiting 'National Language' Debates through Radio Broadcasting in Late Colonial India." *South Asia Research* 36(1):80–97. doi:10.1177/0262728015615486 (<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0262728015615486>).

58. Khalid, Kanwal. "LAHORE DURING THE GHANAVID PERIOD."

59. Coatsworth, John (2015). *Global Connections: Politics, Exchange, and Social Life in World History* (<http://www.overstock.com/Books-Movies-Music-Games/Global-Connections-Politics-Exchange-and-Social-Life-in-World-History-Hardcover/9911619/product.html#more>). United States: Cambridge Univ Pr. p. 159. ISBN 9780521761062.

60. Tariq Rahman (2011). "Urdu as the Language of Education in British India" (http://www.nihcr.edu.pk/Latest_English_Journal/1.%20URDU%20AS%20THE%20LANGUAGE,%20Tariq%20Rahman%20FINAL.pdf) (PDF). *Pakistan Journal of History and Culture*. NIHCR. 32 (2): 1–42.

61. Hurst, John Fletcher (1992). *Indika, The country and People of India and Ceylon* (https://books.google.com/books?id=j_1ykl3ZXcC&pg=PA344). Concept Publishing Company. p. 344. GGKEY:P8ZHWKEKAJ.

62. Coulmas, Florian (2003). *Writing Systems: An Introduction to Their Linguistic Analysis* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=kmKLxzTnL9IC&pg=PA232>). Cambridge University Press. p. 232. ISBN 978-0-521-78737-6.

63. Jain, Danesh; Cardona, George (2007). *The Indo-Aryan Languages*. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-135-79711-9. "The primary sources of non-IA loans into MSH are Arabic, Persian, Portuguese, Turkic and English. Conversational registers of Hindi/Urdu (not to mentioned formal registers of Urdu) employ large numbers of Persian and Arabic loanwords, although in Sanskritized registers many of these words are replaced by *tatsama* forms from Sanskrit. The Persian and Arabic lexical elements in Hindi result from the effects of centuries of Islamic administrative rule over much of north India in the centuries before the establishment of British rule in India. Although it is conventional to differentiate among Persian and Arabic loan elements into Hindi/Urdu, in practice it is often difficult to separate these strands from one another. The Arabic (and also Turkic) lexemes borrowed into Hindi frequently were mediated through Persian, as a result of which a thorough intertwining of Persian and Arabic elements took place, as manifest by such phenomena as hybrid compounds and compound words. Moreover, although the dominant trajectory of lexical borrowing was from Arabic into Persian, and thence into Hindi/Urdu, examples can be found of words that in origin are actually Persian loanwords into both Arabic and Hindi/Urdu."

64. "The Origin and Growth of Urdu Language" (<http://islamicindia.blogspot.com/2005/11/origin-and-growth-of-urdu-language.html>). Yaser Amri. Retrieved 8 January 2007.

65. Faruqi, Shamsur Rahman (2003), "A Long History of Urdu Literarature, Part 1", in Pollock (ed.), *Literary cultures in history: reconstructions from South Asia* (<https://books.google.com/?id=xowUxYhv0QgC&pg=PA806&vq=%22Urdu%22+as+a+name+for+the+language&dq=0520228219>), p. 806, ISBN 978-0-520-22821-4

66. Garcia, Maria Isabel Maldonado. 2011. "The Urdu language reforms." *Studies* 26(97).

67. Alyssa Ayres (23 July 2009). *Speaking Like a State: Language and Nationalism in Pakistan* (<https://archive.org/details/speakinglikestat00ayre>). Cambridge University Press. p. 19 (<https://archive.org/details/speakinglikestat00ayre/page/n32>). ISBN 9780521519311.

68. P.V.Kate (1987). *Marathwada Under the Nizams* (<https://books.google.com/?id=tjndiykddsIC&pg=PA136&dq=Ghulam+Hamdani+Mushafi#v=onepage&q=Ghulam%20Hamdani%20Mushafi&f=false>). p. 136. ISBN 9788170990178.

69. *A Grammar of the Hindoostanee Language* (https://books.google.com/?id=_rwIAAAQAAJ&dq=hindoostanee+language&printsec=frontcover), Chronicle Press, 1796, retrieved 8 January 2007

70. Government of India: National Policy on Education (http://education.nic.in/natpol_new.asp) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20060620100111/http://education.nic.in/natpol_new.asp) 20 June 2006 at the Wayback Machine.

71. Lelyveld, David (1993). "Colonial Knowledge and the Fate of Hindustani". *Comparative Studies in Society and History*. 35 (4): 665–682. doi:10.1017/S0010417500018661 (<https://doi.org/10.1017%2FS0010417500018661>). JSTOR 179178 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/179178>).

72. Coward, Harold (2003). *Indian Critiques of Gandhi* (https://books.google.com/books?id=GGGu_dMuE4PIC&pg=PA218). SUNY Press. p. 218. ISBN 978-0-7914-5910-2.

73. "Hindi, not a national language: Court" (<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/article94695.ec>). *The Hindu*. 25 January 2010.

74. "Census data shows Canada increasingly bilingual, linguistically diverse" (<http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/census-wednesday-language-1.4231213>).

75. Hakala, Walter N. (2012). "Languages as a Key to Understanding Afghanistan's Cultures" (http://media.nationalgeographic.org/assets/file/asia_8.pdf) (PDF). National Geographic. Retrieved 13 March 2018. "In the 1980s and '90s, at least three million Afghans--mostly Pashtun--fled to Pakistan, where a substantial number spent several years being exposed to Hindi- and Urdu-language media, especially Bollywood films and songs, and being educated in Urdu-language schools, both of which contributed to the decline of Dari, even among urban Pashtuns."

76. Krishnamurthy, Rajeshwari (28 June 2013). "Kabul Diary: Discovering the Indian connection" (<http://www.gatewayhouse.in/kabul-diary-discovering-the-indian-connection/>). Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations. Retrieved 13 March 2018. "Most Afghans in Kabul understand and/or speak Hindi, thanks to the popularity of Indian cinema in the country."

77. Kuczkiewicz-Fraś, Agnieszka (2008). *Perso-Arabic Loanwords in Hindustani*. Kraków: Księgarnia Akademicka. p. x. ISBN 978-83-7188-161-9.

78. "Decoding the Bollywood poster" (<https://blog.scienceandmediamuseum.org.uk/decoding-the-bollywood-poster/>). *National Science and Media Museum*. 28 February 2013.

Bibliography

- Asher, R. E. 1994. "Hindi." Pp. 1547–49 in *The Encyclopedia of language and linguistics*, edited by R. E. Asher. Oxford: Pergamon Press. ISBN 0-08-035943-4.
- Bailey, Thomas G. 1950. *Teach yourself Hindustani*. London: English Universities Press.
- Chatterji, Suniti K. 1960. *Indo-Aryan and Hindi* (rev. 2nd ed.). Calcutta: Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay.
- Dua, Hans R. 1992. "Hindi-Urdu as a pluricentric language." In *Pluricentric languages: Differing norms in different nations*, edited by M. G. Clyne. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. ISBN 3-11-012855-1.
- Dua, Hans R. 1994a. "Hindustani." Pp. 1554 in *The Encyclopedia of language and linguistics*, edited by R. E. Asher. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- — 1994b. "Urdu." Pp. 4863–64 in *The Encyclopedia of language and linguistics*, edited by R. E. Asher. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- Rai, Amrit. 1984. *A house divided: The origin and development of Hindi-Hindustani*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-561643-X

Further reading

- Henry Blochmann (1877). *English and Urdu dictionary, romanized* (https://books.google.com/?id=_rwIAAAQAAJ&dq=english+urdu+dictionary+romanized&printsec=frontcover)

[\(8 ed.\). Calcutta: Printed at the Baptist mission press for the Calcutta school-book society. p. 215. Retrieved 6 July 2011.the University of Michigan](https://archive.org/details/d=xY8xAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false)

- John Dowson (1908). *A grammar of the Urdū or Hindūstānī language* (<https://archive.org/details/grammarofurduorh00dowsiala>) (3 ed.). London: K. Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd. p. 264 (<https://archive.org/details/grammarofurduorh00dowsiala/page/264>). Retrieved 6 July 2011.the University of Michigan
- Duncan Forbes (1857). *A dictionary, Hindustani and English, accompanied by a reversed dictionary, English and Hindustani* (<https://archive.org/details/details/dictionaryhindus00forb/page/n5>). [archive.org](https://archive.org/details/archive.org) (2nd ed.). London: Sampson Low, Marston & Company. p. 1144. OCLC 1043011501 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/1043011501>). Archived ([https://archive.org/stream/dictionaryhindus00forb/dictionaryhindus00forb_djvu.txt](https://archive.toda-y/20181019223400/https://archive.org/stream/dictionaryhindus00forb/dictionaryhindus00forb_djvu.txt)) from the original on 19 October 2018. Retrieved 18 October 2018.
- John Thompson Platts (1874). *A grammar of the Hindūstānī or Urdū language* (<https://books.google.com/?id=cFIIAAAQAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>). Volume 6423 of Harvard College Library preservation microfilm program. London: W.H. Allen. p. 399. Retrieved 6 July 2011.Oxford University
- — (1892). *A grammar of the Hindūstānī or Urdū language* (<https://books.google.com/?id=JB0YAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>). London: W.H. Allen. p. 399. Retrieved 6 July 2011.the New York Public Library
- — (1884). *A dictionary of Urdū, classical Hindī, and English* (<https://books.google.com/?id=iDtbAAAAQAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>) (reprint ed.). London: H. Milford. p. 1259. Retrieved 6 July 2011.Oxford University
- Shakespear, John. *A Dictionary, Hindustani and English*. (<http://dsal.uchicago.edu/dictionaries/shakespear/>) 3rd ed., much enl. London: Printed for the author by J.L. Cox and Son: Sold by Parbury, Allen, & Co., 1834.
- Taylor, Joseph. *A dictionary, Hindooostanee and English* (<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nc1.cu58965823;view=1up;seq=1>). Available at [Hathi Trust](#). (A dictionary, Hindooostanee and English / abridged from the quarto edition of Major Joseph Taylor; as edited by the late W. Hunter; by William Carmichael Smyth.)

External links

- Bolti Dictionary (Hindustani) (<http://boltidictionary.com/en/>)
- Hamari Boli (Hindustani) (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130601231148/http://www.hamariboli.com/>)
- Khan Academy (Hindi-Urdu): (<https://www.facebook.com/KhanAcademyHamariBoli>) academic lessons taught in Hindi-Urdu
- Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani, *khaRî bolî* (<http://members.aol.com/yahyam/hindustani.html>)
- Hindustani FAQ (<https://web.archive.org/web/20091027110507/http://geocities.com/sikmirza/abic/hindustani.html>) at the [Wayback Machine](#) (archived 27 October 2009)
- Hindustani as an anxiety between Hindi–Urdu Commitment (<http://www.languageinindia.com/march2003/hindustani.html>)
- Hindi? Urdu? Hindustani? Hindi-Urdu? (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060923205724/http://www.uiowa.edu/~incinema/Hindinote.html>)
- Hindi/Urdu-English-Kalasha-Khowar-Nuristani-Pashtu Comparative Word List (<http://www.lexicool.com/dlink.asp?ID=0FW3HU5663&L1=34&L2=44>)
- GRN Report for Hindustani (<http://globalrecordings.net/language/747>)
- Hindustani Poetry (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060615203847/http://indolink.com/Poetry/>)
- Hindustani online resources (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060827233430/http://polyglot.lss.wisc.edu/lss/staff/erica/CALL/hindi.html>)

- [National Language Authority \(Urdu\), Pakistan \(muqtadera qaumi zaban\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20070804053902/http://www.nla.gov.pk/) (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070804053902/http://www.nla.gov.pk/>)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hindustani_language&oldid=969379762"

This page was last edited on 25 July 2020, at 02:05 (UTC).

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.